A SERMON ON NEWSPAPERS.

OPINIONS OF ROBERT COLLYER. DISCOURSE IN THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH-PRATURES OF A MODERN DAILY JOURNAL-ITS OMNIPRESENCE-INCIDENTS OF NEWS-GATHER-ING-THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF AN EDITOR.

The Rev. Robert Collyer preached last evening at the Church of the Messiah upon "The News-paper," taking his text from Damel, it., 32 and 33: "This image's head was of the gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his middle of brass, his less of iron, his feet part iron and part clay." The preacher spoke first of the power of the newspaper for good and evil; sty ed it the most remarkable outcome of modern civilization, and said that it had gathered into itself the very essence of the invention and discovery of the last hundred years, He declared that the steam-engine dies no dar's work so marvellous in its whole result as that wrought by the steam printing-press, and that the railroad carries no such freight as the last edition of a great newspaper. As the newspaper, he said, makes tributary to its purpose the finest results of art and science and discovery, so it captures some of the choicest powers in current though

Dr. Chalmers, he continued, said, many years ago, that the best writing, and a good deal of the best thinking, of his day was done for the newspapers. It was a perfect woulder to him how such essays as he read in them every day could be written on the spur of the moment, in the clash and clang of the intensest life of the world, and when each question which came up for discussion had been sprung there and then on the writer. It is not too much to say that the newspaper atticles are as much better now than they were then as the papers are better than those on which Chalmers based his wonder. It is the result of this devouring enterprise fed by ample means which searches through every corner and cranny of the land for men and women of the floest ability, and the fastens them with chatus of gold, as the old masters of the world did to their own place in the triumphal procession, with this distinction between the old captives and the new, that in our day they are apt to be proud and glad (as most ministers are, for that metter) in proportion to the weight of the chains.

And not content with the best thought, the news paper at the same time secures the choicest enter ise. Do the hidden forces break out in an earthquake f A man springs up with his note-book and peneil while the land is rocking under his feet and begins to write and flash his words over the first wire be can lay his hands on. Is the fire burning up a city? There he is among the flames, scratching at his paper, the coolest man you shall find. "How did you come to written account of that fea-ful morning in our city re

many on shall find. "How did you came to write that account of that fearful marning in our city?" I said to a woman wao had given a wonderful picture of it all in one of your great papers. "I was rushing our with all the rest of you," she said, "when I med a reporter for that paper who knew me. He said; 'You are the very person I was looking for; come right along; you must write me the story of this morning for our paper, and it must go over the wires to-day. We will pay you more that you ask.' 'Write you the story?' I cried inrough my tears. 'Way, mr heart is breaking and I have lost my looks; just look at me with the grime.' 'All right,' said he, 'put the heart-break into the story; leave your face to take care of itself, and let the folks seek you. Come along.' And go I did across the river to a house where he faund a table, put paper and pepcel down, and so I did it, blotting the thing all over with my tears."

Is there war far affeld? The newspaper will give you news of the battle far abrad of anything the Governments can get which are most deeply involved, and vastly more true as a rule. The reporter is there; in the midst of the stot and shell he rides out of the battle in a way that would break most men's necks; he tires down herse after horse. If he misst, and he flashes his words, with the very fire and smok of the battle in them, over sea ami and to the editor's from. Nothing escapes this every present and all-present eye—or shall I say this power winto one can liken best to the trunk of the great creature of the forces, which can pick up a pin or wrench down a pine? It mirrors the great markets on one sace, and on another tells you of an oysier shoper in the basement of a church, and reports in the basement of a church, and reports in be last series and awful movements which belong to simpartially a murder of a serion. Does impartially a murder of a serion, Does impartially a murder of a serion, because of the time, showing virtue has pick to pay the front and around of the wherever it is beld succe

MORE READ THAN THE BIBLE. The newspaper has come to be beyond all doubt more popular and more widely read in this country than the Bible, while no man has to make such a confession about it as quaint Master Fuller made about the lesson for the Forsty me in this that when I set myself this morning to read Thy blessed Word, I first turned the leaf to see if it was a long chapter." You never turn the page of your paper in this spirit to see if it is a long chapter, or find your long-lost glasses in the folded sheets; while most men, I doubt not, are stirred by what they read there as they are seldom surred by the great old Book. The newspaper comes right home and hears the thought and life of the world

right home and bears the thought and life of the world about us, caught on the wing and transferred to the pages throbbing with love and hate, with terror and foy, with life and death. And it is not distance now, but nearness, which brings enchantment.

If this were the whole sum and sub-tance of the newspaper, we could want no better visitor in our homes, or supervisor of our schools and churches; no more impregnable cliuded and ally of a free Government, and no liner heiper to our whole animan life than the daily and weekly press. But the truth is, as we all know, that there is a divine, a human and an inferial element in the newspaper, as there is in all things that have come, and do come, out of the heart and life of man. It is like this great image the King saw in his dream, whose brightness was excelent; the head is due gold, the breast and arms silver, the iniddle brass, the less from, and the feet part from and part clay. The newspaper is glorious and good at its highest and best, meaner as you reach downward, and when you get clean down to the lowest line, as

and the dies of the breast and arms silver, the middle brass, the lear iron, and the feet part from and part clay. The newspaper is glorious and good at its highest and best, meaner as you reach downward, and when you get clean down to the lowest line, as mean as dut. It is the oid dream over again in this respect also, that these elements stand for something outside the image itself—for the power of the throne and the power behind the throne; for the actors and the and the power behind the throne; for the actors and the and the power behind the throne; for the actors and the and the power behind the throne; for the power of the throne and the power behind the form and sale found first in the people who make the form and substance of the powapaper possible, and then it is in those who make the press to blease those they work for and from whom they expect a due reward.

Powerful and wonderful as this creation is of our new day, it is the image of the people who are looking at it in hope or fear, or admiration or late. It is like the Church, the Drama, Congress, the Sonate and the Administration, an outcome first and then a locome; or like the water which runs elear to the upper stories of our houses and great to the upper stories of our houses and great to the upper stories of our houses and great to the upper stories of our houses and great to the upper stories of our houses and great buildings (only it does not so run in New-York)—a proof that we have those among us who work and plan and pay for cleanness. At its worst it is like the elagination of the shosh and slime of their own nature.

It is natural that every horrible catastrophe should be opened out to the minutest incident, not so much that the ends of justice may be served, but that the dish of highest sensoning may sell the most papers. It is natural that every horrible catastrophe should be papers that minutest by letter press and picture to the vilest and meanest passions of our common mature, to the devil is master, who do not apper to the freedom,

Mr. Collyer said the first ground of hope that this great power would grow better and not worse was the fact that the best of the journals were all the time grow ing better and winning their way into larger areas of power and the noblest use; they stand clear of taint and trust themselves to the honest instincts of the citisen. The second ground for improvement in the press was within the control of the people, and lay in those things that offend their moral and social and religious instincts. Men should not take to their homes anything that deflieth, and they should not court the smile or feathe frown of the press, or yield to any haunting fear of the ipquisition of a newspaper.

AS SACRED IN ITS WAY AS THE BIBLE.

A great and good newspaper, the speaker continued is as sacred in its own way as the Bible. It has something in it of the very present word of God to man, and of the very present word of man to God. I do not stand with those who condemn anything beyond skimming over our paper and then tossing it aside. A good paper is as true a minister to the soul's life as agood bread is to the life of the body; and it has become about as indis-

pensable. I feel now and then, as if I would like to read pensable. I feel now and then, as if I would like to read a great leader from my paper in the pulpit as a sort of second leason.

The old Scotch minister used to say, "I read my paper to see what the Lord is doing in the earth." It was a wise and good saying. That minister prays and praises and prevenes best who keeps up the steadlest intimacy with some good paper, because he is taken outside similarly with some good paper, because he is taken outside similarly with some good paper, because he is taken outside similarly said for his matter, and fluos his heart going out toward the whole living world, in supplication and thanks; twice and that man preaches best who, being well-grounded in the oid sacred verifies, watches that mirror of the passing time, and so brings out of his freasury things new and old.

There is one more word. You are in the habit of

crounded in the old seried verifies. Which chastly of the passing time, and so brings out of his freasury things tew and old.

There is one more word. You are in the habit of saying, "Ministers are only men after all," and we must say the same of editors, and make a large allowance for them when they do not claims in with our ideas, when we know that they are good men and true in their vocation. I know of no position so full of difficulty as this of a conductor of a great journal. Haccongregation is counted by tens of thousands, and every man of them wants the paper run his way. Trets and faines if it is not so, and writes a scalding letter or gives up his paper. This is all wrong, and is a perceival litrea for our of the finest treasures we possess—the freedom of the press. Now we have free speech in the publy, and cherism it; we stould have it also it the press, so it be clean and stardy speech, and say with good John Januer Tarlor, "I love the truth, even when it goes against myself."

It must be the drast condition of the editorship of a great newspaper that the editor shall see further and wheet finan we do, as it is the first condition of a minister that he shall see deeper and fing er; and so it is the sign of a sad limitation in heavers and readers that they should want to mercaw all down to tent line of vision, it the editor is a man we fit to be mans, they from we like to allow else the day conces when he is not worth tring to. Of all places in the word to be greated from a narrow, bigued and securants start, I put the editor's a narrow, bigued and securants start, I put the editor's on that

that certain also to day comes when he is or ing to. Or all places to the world to be guard nation, bigued and sectorized sorter, I put the a factow, bigness and sector as the universe of a time with do our share to promote and one received and these to example and the state of the great and good occupant will be as trail of the sin which shareh more and normato the perfect day, and the whole image be of shining

DOING AWAY WITH OLD FORMS.

The Rev. H-nry Ward Beecher at Planouth Church (Congregational), Brooklyn. Mr. Beecher, at Plymouth Church yesterday

morning, spoke of the more forms of Coresianity, Sects, said the preacher, are of no account; the new escature is essential. He who rises highest and shines brightest, is the nearest to God.

At the recent Pan-Presbyterian Conneil it was deter mired not to disturb the creed as formulated in the Westminster Confession of Patch. At the Congregational Triennial Council, at St. Louis recently, one delegate read a paper setting forth the need of a new creed. A committee of seven were appointed to select the creedmakers. The Congregational churches have held the Savoy and Westminster Confessions. By this action they say that these are not true and that reconstructed they say that these are not true and that resistant sale members, in the one I took thirty years ago. I have held that the creeds, coming down from 200 years ago have much good; yet in their most are have much good; yet in their most monentous parts they express themselves in language which index Scripture. I have taken one step fur her; that is, that we are not in condition to formulate a creed now. We haven't lived long enough. We do not understant the intereof man nor of God. In the present state of armorance to endeavor to unfold the influe of God, or of sin, is tacless. There are two questions to come before the creed-makers, whether they will try to make the old forms pointable, and whether they will take in to their councils men who have studied the truths of scheme, as written by God in the manuscripts of the 1998.

Is there ever to be a creed of hely living? Will heliness of life ever be the teaching of the sanctuary? I don't know what they are going to do. But I am sure that more and more, as years go on, as virtue grows purer, as beeevolence grows more cosmical, as the moral elements preval, the old generate statements must go under. Prayer, praise, belief are not blety. They are only auxiliary. When we have the mind of Orbits, that will come to pass, which need have sought by blind ways, Christianity will be a sort of elective affinity, between goodness and goodness, between purity and purity. Unity must come from the inside. Beauty in his will not be nated. Unity is not making agen count one note, but the true Gespei is attainment in noty, Christian disposition. Nothing can keep men apart when Christ draws them together. 1s there ever to be a creed of hely living? Will help ness of life ever be the teaching of the sanctuary?

THEMES OF OTHER PULPITS.

SERVICES AT HOLY TRINITY IN HARLEM-THE REV. ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI'S DISCOURSE-POINTS OF OTHER SERMONS.

The Holy Trinity Church at One-hundredand twenty-fifth-si, and Fifth-ave., which recently has been rebuilt, was opened for service yesterday morning. The old structure was destroyed by fire on Ash Wednesday, February 11, 1880. The new building was immediately begun, and has been erected on the same general plan. It is built of brick with white trimmings, and the dimensions are about 90 lect in Fifth-ave, and 120 feet in the side street. The interior arrangements are in the side sirect. The interior arrangements are slightly different from those in the old clurch. There are three aseles and more than 150 pews. A large galley stretches across the rear of the course. The church will seat about 900 persons. The Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, the pastor, conducted the services. Despite the stormy we then the church was growded. For his lext he read Psaims, Ixxvii, 13; "Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary, who is so great a God as our God." The discourse was saited to the occasion.

The Rev. George F. Pentecost, who was for many years a minister in the Baptish Church, recently accepted a call to the pastorate of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Cource of Brooklyn. He preached his first sermon in his new pulpit yesterday morning. Before beginning his discourse be said, in speaking of os change of position: "I have always been a better his change of position: "I have always been a better Christian than a Baptist, and hope I shall be a better Christian than Congregationalist. I have been led lately more to magney the spiritual than the ecclesias-tical, and to place more importance on the things signified than on the signifying things. Yet I do not think I underage ordinances or organization."

The Rev. Alessandro Gavazzi, the founder of the Fre Courch in Italy, addressed a large congregation in the morning at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Lalayette-ave. and Oxford-st., Brooklyn. The semon was purely decirinal, but abounded with striking mon was purely declination. High requestive the preacher's quick expressive gestures and distinctive Italian accent recalled his nationality. His text was from James 11., 26: "For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the Brooklyn Taberna ale preached on the duty of employers to their employes. He spoke of the advantage of amiable and pleasant Christian salutation between master and servent, and said that politeness was never thrown away under any circumstances. The tendency of the time was to make the chasm between capitalists and employed wider, and the idea seemed to be that there should be so many pieces of sliver for so many beads of sweat. It was the duty of employers to be merriful and considerate and to arge upon their assistants a positive religious life.

The Rev. J. W. Chadwick, of the Second Unitarian Caurch, at Clinton and Congress-sts., Breoklyn, lectured last evening on Jonathan Edwards. He related at considerable length many incidents of his life and gave an outline of several of his essays. The lecturer said that Edwards was thirty years in advance of others in scientific matters and that if he had given the same time and study to the same subjects which Berjamin Frankin did he would have disputed with him the title greatest scientist of that period. But the lecturer considered Edwards's life a failure. He was always burying the calvinism as a dog does his bone, and then unearthing it he put it forward as a new discovery.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK.

A special meeting was held last evening at the Westminster Church, Brooklyn, in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association of tha R. Fuiton Cuiling, president of the Association, spoke briefly, after which William Association, spoke briefly, after which William E. Dodge, jr., was introduced. He said that young men had always been made much of. Just now there is a feeling only too general, that young men if let to shift for themselves would come out all right. This, he said, is a wicked heresy. Young men come from everywhere to our great city, all auxious to do something and to be somebody. They should be carred for aid should be drawn away from places of temptation. Thomas J. Wilkie, Secretary of the Brooklyn Association, then gave some statistics in regard to the local organization, after which the meeting adjourned.

A COMPLICATION OF SUITS.

Detective Stephen Payn, of Baldwin's L. L. is the prosecutor in a suit for libel against ex-Justice Bernardus Hendrickson, of Hempstead, the damage being laid at \$5,000. For the last two years Payr being laid at \$5,000. For the last two years Payn has been endeavoring to effect the arrest of Anthony Davison, of Rockville Contre, for breach of promise of marriage and for the betrayal of a Miss Sauthard, the case, as the papers show, being a very flagrant one. During this time Davison has been in hiding, his place of concealment being carefully kept from the authorities by his relatives. Recently Mr. Southard, the young woman's father, by an understanding with Payn had the latter arrested for neglect of duty in failing to arrest Davison, the object being to place the mother and sister of Davison on the witness stand, and under cross-examination to learn from them where Anthony Davison is. The proceedings, however, were dismissed by Justice Davis, of South Oyster Bay, before whom the case was brought, and then Mr. Hendrickson denounced the proceeding, on the part of Payn, as a blackmailing scheme—a repetition of a of Payn, as a blackmarling scheme—a repetition of a similar attempt made upon Thomas Jones, who was arrested several years ago on the charge of murdering his half-brother. Samuel J. Jones. For this expression of opinion the suit for slander is instituted. The papers in the case were served on Friday.

DESTITUTE POLISH IMMIGRANTS.

name of the family is Philamogursky. The father told a pitiful story of the impositions which were practised upon him. Before leaving home he and his family were informed, by letter from Hamburg, that their passage formed, by letter from Hamburg, that their passage to America would cost a certain amount, but when they reached Hampurg they were obliged to pay about \$10 additional. Instead of being sent directly to New-York, they were first shipped to Liverpool and thence to Philadelphia, where they arrived Thursday. They were then forwarded to Castle Gorden for further disposition. There are litteen destinate families now seeking employment through the Liver Breezen and pulses this new addition can destitute families now seeking employment inrough the Labor Burean, and unless this new addition can be disnosed of within a few days they will be re-turned to Philadelphia, as Secretary Jackson claims they are not properly a charge upon this State.

OBITUARY.

GUILLERMO DE ZALDO.

The flags on the buildings, pier and steamships of Alexandre's Line were displayed at half-mast Friday in respect to the death of Guillermo de Zado y Peminic, for the past ten years the Havana agent of Messrs, Alexandre, Mr. Zaldo arrived here about two months ago with his wife and two of his children, and took rooms at the New-York Hotel, where he died. He had been suffering from kidney disease, and when he arrived here had an operation performed and has since been under treatment. His death occurred Thursday. Mr. Zaldo was born in Spain in 1826, and went to Caba in 1850. He was first employed as clerk in the mercialle firm of Beranda Brothers, in Sagua la Grande, and married a daughter of one of the members of the fire. The firm afterward west into liquidation and Mr. Zahlo established the firm of Zaldo & Garcia, He went to Havana in 1860, and o ganized the firm of Zaldo Pesser & Co., when has continued in business since then. He was universally liked in social and business ences, and was very constitute. His conservative principles durant the Cuban troubles won for him to admiration and esteem of his associates. He leaves a wire and eight clinical Her Frinains will be caucal to Cuon for burnal on the steemany Nankin, which sails next Thursday. mercuatic firm of Beranda Brothers, in Sagua la ___

LEARY L KEY.

stated in the supposition of the gasemetre in the control of the c

to any one in consequence.

The bodies of the workmen Burns and Ford were removed from the undertaker's shop Saturday to their homes by their friends. The former lived in Greenpoint and the laster in Ferty-fifthest, near

THE SOUTH A MERICAN WAR.

DETAILS OF THE PEACE CO. FFRENCE WHICH FAILED. PANAMA, Nov. 24.—The last steamer from the South brings a full report from Peruvian sources of the proceedings of the Peace Conference at Arica. Three essions were held in all, on board of the United States ship Luckawanna, on the 22d, 25th and 27th of October. The first was occupied in the work of organization, exchanging credentials, arranging metho s of proced ure, and also in receiving a formal statement of the de-mands advanced by the Chilian Government, as necessary conditions, not only for the restoration of peace. but for the continuance of the conference. The second and third sessions were taken up in discussing these onditions, which, being rejected by the representatives of Peru and Bollvia, the conference was ended without satisfactory result. The Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, United States Minister to Chilt, presided throughout. The demands made by Chil, were in brief as indiows; The surranser of the disputed teretory; an indemnity of \$30,000,000; the reinin of confiscated property; the surrender of the Rimac; dissolution of the animace between Perm and Bolivia; the occupation of part of Perm until the treaty is fulfilled; Arica to be a commer-

Peru until the totaly is number.

All ports.

Mr. Caristiancy's proposition to submit the quarrels to arbitration was refused by the representatives of Chili.

Letters from Varparaiso assert that orders have been issued to the commander of the Chilian expedition ry force to move out Lima at an early date. In the meantime a portion of the force had started on an expedition against Arequipa, and rumors were current in Chimbotte, on the departure of the steamer for Pamama, that that city had falled into 'Inlian hands. This report, however, is generally doubted.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ULSTER COUNTY POOR-HOUSE UNDER JAMES O. VANDERVOORT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 4 .- On the retirement from office of James O. Vandervoort, the late Superin-tendent of the Poor of this county, about a year ago, various discrepancies in his accounts with the county vere discovered and a committee was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the matter. As a result of this examination much Democratic crookedness was unearthed, and the ex-Superintendent was be heved to be indebted to the county several thousand dollars. On the accession of Shas Saxton, his successor in office, much of the county property was found missing, and a large appropriation which had just been made for the support of the paupers had already been expended. Mr. Vandervoort had suddenly disappeared and could not be found for months afterward. Thus the matter was allowed to rest. The ex-official now appears with a new batch of Demo

cratic vouchers, amounting to over \$5,000, and additional claims aggregating nearly \$7,000 more are presented against the county by different persons for supplies furnished during his administration. It is claimed that many of these bills, if not all, have already been paid by the county. A special committee, with indipower to investigate the entire management of the poor-house nurning Mr. Vandervoort's administration, has now been appointed.

The tota cost of Mr. Vandervoort's administration of the county poor-house for three years was traited.

eratic vouchers, amounting to over \$5,000, and additional

the county poor-house for three years was \$59,000, exclusive of the \$12,000 additional cain presented, an average of nearly \$20,000 per venificanistation for this first year at a cost of less \$8,000. The people of Ulster County new denthorough and impartial investigation of the wholess.

A MYSTERY OF RARITAN BAY.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 4 .- A large oldfashioned value, containing among other tuit ddressed to Michael Speck and Jacob Speck, was found to-day in Rivitan Bay, near the draw of the Centra Railroad of New-Jersey bridge, between this place and Perth Amboy. From its contents M. S. Higbie, of the firm of Sayre & Fisher, believes that the value belonged A destitute family of Poles, from the Province of West Prussia, arrived at Castle Garden Friday by way of Palladelphia, and made an urgent appeal for employment through the Labor Bureau. The

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

A FULL RECORD OF THE VOTES OF 1880 AND 1876. THE VOTE FOR GARFIELD 768 GREATER THAN THE DEMOCRATIC AND FUSION VOTE-HIS PLURALITY OVER ALL HANCOCK VOTES, 38,008-THE TOTAL VOTE 9,200,866, OR 772,678 GREATER THAN IN POPULAR VOTE 1880 ELECTORAL VOTE. —POPULAR VOTE 1876 FLECTORAL Eep. Dem. Green. Pro. Anti-M. Rep. Dem. Gar. Han-1876.

					The same			Trans.	Mark Same 6	Secretary.	Smith	100.11	Cr.Scat. F	LIVES.	488
Garfield.	Hancock.	Weave	r.Dow	.Phe!	ps. Scat.	neid.	COCK.			Addition.			******	4162	
56:40		4640	-		9:00					289		4.6.0	*115**		
			22.55			****			74408				19		
						- 3		Hy		ште.	Base.			- 3	
						6		59034	61034	774	378	****	36	****	
				****		3.		10759	1.4391				******	+++9	
		120	2178			****	4						*****	4	
		47000		****			11						******	* 52.2	
			276			91					141	286	******	21	
							******				2100	-400	******		
232164	220022						*****							11	
183901	105845		159	433			****					93		5	
121549	5 801		2224			D	*****			1045	818				
100957			257	44-6			1.10,11				11.40				
			11.75	7.74		****								7	
			50.0	197	20000								33332	000000	
78315	93706		1000	4400	200200	10000	1,750.0							13	
165108				4475										11	
185195				2										5	
			288	****			4							4404	
34894	7,0730	0.707	4974	****	077.5										
153597	- 208589	35135			****		10								
		3950	10.000		8	3	*****			2920	Tong.				
10145	11215	*****	1000	****	20000	1112	3			700	1886				
44352	40701	528	1290		433	- 0	*****				7.2				ı
120555	1:22000	2617	191	Attack:		TART.	y.					+ × + ×			
555 11	594511	19373	1517	75	18 6	35				13887	230#	1000			
			2000			1 4 ACRES	10			TAX TO SE	+055.5	1447		99	
			2616		1447		+71411				1636			40	
					-10-40						1010				
	407428	20503	1939	4.4	******	29	+11000	394134		1101		20	44000		
	10274	49.515	22.14		24	4		15787		.68	60:	1.66	44144	14	
		5.47					7					1000	*****		
					******	and a	12	8835 B		2000	200	++++	#44EFF	****	
							B	4.48003	104503		erea!	****	*****		
				105	*****	5		44.02	20254	+2.5+	****	1115	Tilken		
					101100		**	00000	1 - 00070						
	\$120108			****	181758					1979	****			5332	
	0.7301			****	+55554	7.0					153	1204		10	
1.111(0)	114619	7850	1107	19.5		A-1.0	0.000	A HUMBIES	Appropri	4111111		-	9710797	-	
24 77	* * * * * * * * * *	05210	Carriela"	1079		214	155	503 615	\$2 att 65	81805	9721	285	15984	185	
769	3301002	Mr. F. Co. St.	er a state	100	2000000	89	200		2.2320		2000	1000	****	1	
	80:240 4:061 80:78 27:45 670:73 14:138 236:42 232:164 18:390:1 12:12:49 12:	00:40 91870 41661 60881 80:178 80417 27:45 24447 670/3 64487 14438 15478 253642 27932 318716 277321 232164 22522 318716 277321 232164 22522 318716 277321 232164 26667 740.9 65171 78315 93706 185195 131901 93908 56336 38844 75730 183887 208889 64379 28328 10445 10258 121500 122050 12200 555 44 32601 12050 12200 555 44 32601 12050 12200 555 44 34 340841 15616 12234 37644 340841 15616 12234 37644 340841 15616 12234 37648 3684 37648 3684 57640 30388 5760 12886 5864 12488 5864 12488	80240 91875 4629 41661 60481 4079 80178 80417 2773 2715 24447 1135 6770/3 64417 869 14138 15178 120 26332 27822 318716 277321 263 8 183871 227322 12836 183901 105845 32477 121149 5 801 19831 12324 60667 447 78315 93706 13837 78315 93706 13837 78315 93706 338 183195 131101 34835 183195 131101 34835 11501 12234 3350 14352 40701 528 14352 40701 528 14352 40701 528 115016 122204 11 6 37,014 34841 12373 115016 122204 11 6 37,014 34841 12373 115016 122204 11 6 37,014 34841 6466 37,014 3	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	Garfield-Hanesok Weaver, Dow.Phelps Scaf. field.	Gardeld-Hanesek Weaver_Dow.Phelps-Scat. field. cock.	Gardeld-Hancock Weaver Dow.Phelps Seat. field. cock. Haves. 56:240 90:340 10.6870s. 40.6870s. 60:340 10.6870s. 50:22. 0.38669 38:669 10.6870s. 38:669	Gardeld-Hanesck Weaver-Dow.Phelpa-Scat. field. cock. Hayes. Tall-field. fol. 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	Gardeld-Hancock Weaver Dow.Phelpa-Scat. ficid. cock. fayes fliten.Cooper. 66:00. 10:00.	Gardeld-Hanesock Weaver, Dow.Phelps Scat. field. cock Hayes. Tell-Cooper. Smith 1001 60141 4079 322 0	Gardeld-Hancock Weaver Dow.Phelps Scat. Reid. cock. Hayes. Thiten.Cooper.Smith.Wol.	Gardeld-Hanesock Weaver Dow Phelps Scat. field. cock Hayes. 102895	10

Incitating 3 (1) voles to 1 the 19 allie feet of 1 de manda of the feet of 1 de manda of the feet of 1 de manda of the feet of 1 de feet feet of LEARY L KEY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A Springfield, Ill., dispatch to the Journal says: "Lears L. Key died yesterday. He was a sergeant in the 16th Ithous Cavary during the war, nod was explained and combined the raining the war, nod was explained and combined the silent treather the raining the raining formal says: "Bear L. Key died yesterday. He was a sergeant in the 16th Ithous Cavary during the war, nod was explained at Camberland 6.9 not taken to Andersonville. Where he organized and combined the silent treather prisoners who were raising the raising fourness in the others, and the silent treather prisoners who were raising fourness in the others. The sale and dying, and condition the silent has been allowed and the silent has the successful to the solution to he hand the silent has been allowed and the silent has been allowed and the silent has the successful to the silent has been allowed and the silent has been allowed and the silent has the silent has been allowed and the silent has the silent has been allowed and the silent has the silen

-PACULIAR PHASES OF LOCAL CHARACTER-A ROBUST, PERASURE-LOVING PROPLE-SUNDAY ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN-THE POPULAR TASTE FOR WOODEN BUILDINGS AND BAY WINDOWS.

Tenth-ave. The company, in whose employ they had been for a long time, will make some provision for their families.

FOR WOODEN BUILDINGS AND BAY WINDOWS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SAN FRANCISCO. Nov. 15.—Every American city a chief place among this small collection of unique scarcely a salient feature in common with any other The original settlers "squatted" on the low-lying ground along the bay about a mile from the old Mission Dolores, the seat of Spanish influence. It was a camping ground of adventurers like those who swarmed into Leadville last year. It was a tenred field for the first half year of its occupation by the Argonauts. Then it gradually took on the look of those shambling towns which now line the overland route from the Missouri to the Sierras. It grew like a weed on a Southern river bottom. It clambered up the steep sides of the Telegraph and Russian Hills, and gave to the wharves along North Beach an air of feverish commercial activity. The broad evel stretches toward the Mission were unoccupied. An artificial city was constructed by building over the bay. There were more bills to be subdued than Rome ever dreamed of. Houses were perched on summits that knew no animal save the venture some goat. And these hills still remain, lending to the young city an element of the picturesque which outweighs all its other dower of beauty. Built on a point of land shaped like a clenched fist. it is washed on two sides by the waters of the bay on the third by the ocean. An old sez-captain used to be fond of telling me about his visit to the Mis sion ten years before the gold-dust was found in Sutter's mill-race. His ship was loaded with pepper and he put into the Golden Gate-then an unnamed entrance to a superb roadstead-to get water. He was wont to hold forth on the beauty of the ceninsula on that April morning when he sailed around Telegraph Hill. He declared that the city had ruined the place, and that the discovery of gold was the worst misfortune which ever befell a charming pastoral land. He was evnical and embittered by ill-toriune, for he was only just convalescent from the gold fever. He brought from the mines nothing but broken health, and by a strange irony of fate, he ended his days as a watchman in the old mint of this city, guarding the precious metal which had always eluded his own search.

A NIGHT VIEW FROM THE BAY. Perhaps the most striking view of the city used to Winter day the city by the sea looked like a giant piece of fireworks in fall blaze. The water-front directly up the steep Russian, Clay and Californiast, hills were marked by two twinkling lines of the great cloudless wall of black sky. The lights in a thousand windows seemed like Chinese lanterns hung in a huge park, and the whole spectacle resembled one of those marvellous cities of enchantwharf the glamour vanished; you fell at once from the age of Haroun al Raschid to the busy world of e-day. Here was a city like other cities-with brilliantly-lighted shops and an army of restless people jostling one another on the sidewalk. Kearney-st. by night resembles Broadway from Twentythird to Thirty-fourth-sts.; Market-st. is a close imitation of Sixth-ave; but the crowd on the sidewalk is a San Francisco crowdjand could be paralleled nowhere east of the Mississippi. A person in eccentric dress excites much attention even in New-York

ongle block may contain representatives of half the races of the earth.

NATIONAL TYPES IN A SINGLE STREET, Take a stroll by night through Dupont-st., for instance. It starts out from Market-st, as a broad has its local peculiarities, but few can boast of great | business avenue-a strictly American thoroughfare. originality in site, growth, people and customs. It This ends with a famous French restaurant, the virtues of whose caisine may be vouched for more cities San Francisco can certainly lay claim. It has safely than those of its patrons. In the next two squares open, flaunting vice holds sway. The brasslarge city in this country. East or West. It seems | buttoned embodiment of the law stands at the corto have grown from pure impulse, and in a lawless | ner, but he arouses no fear in the painted French fashion which flouts at all rules and precedents. Jezebels, who lean from their little windows, Crossing the Cable road, which runs up Californiast., one plunges at a step into a section of the Celestial Empire. In the shadow of St. Mary's Cathedral, which marks the southern limit of "Chinatown." are underground cellars more leathsome than any dens of vice in New-York. Passing along the street. one sees Chinese stores on either side, hears the cries of Chinese sireet vendors, which bear a strong to semblance to the wailing notes of the whippoorwil, and catches scraps of the magpie chatter of the revellers who sit in the high balconies of the restaurants. Stop a moment here at Washington-st, The bell of the City Hall sounds for midnight. You bear the expuring clash of cymbals and soon after a great roar like the noise of a dam breaking its bounds. In an instant, out of the wide-open doors of the Chinese play-house streams a throng of pigailed heathen. They fill the sidewalk and overflow into the street. Watch their faces as they pass under the light of the street lamp. Their small black eyes are dancing with excitement, their flat faces shine with perspiration, the sign manual of opium is branded on fully one-half the faces, while few look like animated mammies with their parchment skin drawn tight as a drum head over the high cheek bones and falling in wrinkled folds about their trembling lips. If you have a warm imagination the spectacle of these faces will tyranorze over your dreams as that terrible Malay stalked brough the openm visions of De Quincey. Passing two squares further north you come to an avenue which opens upon a broad pathway through

A GLIMPSE OF FRENCH INTERIORS.

the tangle of narrow streets and noisome alleys, as Worth-st, let in light upon the dens about the Old Five Points in Baxter and Mulberry-sts. Cross this avenue and, presco, you are transported into the streets of an old French town. Gallie sign-boards look down upon you, and rattling volleys of Gailie parois are heard from the inner recesses of the little wine shops that line either side of the way. Late as it is the quarter is still very wide awake, and the brilliant moonlight brings out all its features of be gained by the stranger from the ferryboat which | picture-que old rookeries that seem waiting for a at night-fall transferred him from the Oakland lusty earthquake to push them over, narwhar! to the end of his journey. In the dusk of a row alleys with swarming colonies grouped about near 'courtyards and bakers' shops and cabarets and green greeers' stands without numcould be traced by the many colored lights of the ber. Occupying some of the corners are the peshipping at the wharves. The streets which ran culiar Mexican restaurants, low-browed, dark and scowling as their patrons, where you may set fire to your palate with the national dishes. Clinging lamps that looked like ladders of light set against | to the steep sice of Telegraph Hill, which bounds this street on the right, are many Mexican houses, and the children which usually swarm in these hill-side streets furnish a living proof that hap hazard mixing of races is not a good way to secure ment of Arabian story. But when you touched the fine physical types, I you extend your walk a few squares beyond, Dupont-st, will lead you to the beach and the squalid life which usually fringes the water-front. This street is only about a mile in length, but it furnishes a great variety of national

THE KALEIDOSCOPE OF STREET LIFE.

In no quarter of the city can you get free from the startling contrasts in the condition of people-Everywhere wealth and poverty are brought into sharp contrast. No street preserves its character for more than a few blocks. As if tired of playing | a low figure.

at respectability, the stately avenue will suddenly drop into the free-and-easy street, with its old, unpainted houses and general air of neglect. So on he great promenades, fashion, wealth and respect. ability are continually jostled by rags, and squalor, and the extreme of unrespectability. No crowd can be kept keyed up to the dress-parade style of Fifth Avenue on Saturday afternoon, or at he Sunday high noon review of fashion-two of the most characteristic sights of metropolitan life. Here the unconventional and the grotesque is sure to obtrude itself at all times and places. Take a seat in one of these roomy rockingchairs in this window, which commands a view of the busiest blocks of Kearney-st .the portion of the city that corresponds most the portion of the city that caresponds most nearly to Broadway, opposite Madison-square, it is Saturday afternoon and a gala-time for the display of street costumes. The women who pass are more robust than their New-York sisters, with a fresher color and a more elastic walk. You will see more beautiful faces here than on Fifth-ave, but not so many tasteful costumes. Rich dresses abound, but the tendency is to over-dressing, to bizarre effects of color, to the many devices for attracting notice which are usually relegated to the class which is not on speaking terms with the Sec. class which is not on speaking terms with the Seventh Commandment. The most startling combinations of color are seen on every hand, and what astounds the stranger is the fondness that even otherwise well-dressed ladies display for six-button white kid gloves for street wear. It is the same fatal lack of taste which is seen in many of the young men who swould be effect of an irreyoung men who spoil the effect of an irre-pable costume by appearing in a waite neckon the cost of an irrepresentable cost of an irrepresentable cost one by appearing in a waite necktie for an afternoon promenade—what is locally
known as "going on a mash." All the worker, no
matter how poor their garaents, make some effort
at adornment, some strangle to keep within hading distance of fashion, and the greater number
are clean and tidy. Not so the men, however. The
San Francisco man has not reached that point in
evolution which prompts him to conform to the
style of dress of his neighbor. There is a
small sprinkling of exquisites and "howitid swells," but the majority of masculine
passersby, young and old, seem to have paid
in the head to their dress. The climate permits then
to wear the same suit for a twelvementh, and they
usually yield gracefully to the climate. They have
as pronounced a taste for ready-made clothing,
slonch hats and stout boots as for tobacco and
whiskey. They show no great regard for clean
linen, and, what with dust and an atmosphere filled
with the soot of seft coal, it is perhaps as well for with the soot of s. ft coal, it is perhaps as well for them that they have no yearning toward is maca-ate collars and cuffs, for it would cost money and effort to gratify it. SUNDAY IN THE CONTINENTAL STYLE.

But it is on Sunday that one sees the city in its most characteristic aspect. By a small portion of the community the day is kept sacred to religious observances, but fully three-quarters of the people look upon it with Continental eyes and hail it as a holiday. No other American city, unless it be Cincinnati, is so thoroughly Europeanized in this respect. The large German, French and Italian colonies go on picnics with religious regularity, and on their return at nightfall they march through the streets, with bands playing and flags flying, to their society hals. The many beautiful suburban resuts are crowded with the families of workingmen bent on a good day's outing; the hoodinm of both sexes is always present and always off usive; the recreation a good day's outing; the hoodina of both sexes is always present and always off insive; the recreating grounds swarm with devotees of the noble but elsewhere decayed game of base-ball; in the gardens near the Mission a variety entertainment is given to an enormous audience largely composed of vones boys and girls; the Park drives and the old Cliff House Road—both as smooth as a billiant table—are thronged with fleet-footed frotters, for the Caltor ian bas a Kentuckian's love of a near bit of horse-flesh, and always fret at the ordinance which hims rapid driving. In the evening all the theaties throw open their doors and secure the best audiences of the week. The variety halls are ablaze with fight and noisy and astimatic bands which wheeze out popular meiolies from the sidewalk or everhanging balconies. The German concert-gardens are crowded with those who are fond of mixing good music with lager-beer or Rinne wine. From the "dives" near the Barbary Const come sudden bursts of drunken revelvy, alternating with biaspheny shouted in whiskey-coarsened voices by creatures, once women, but now so unseen the start their vary brasile contents. with blasphemy shouted in whiskey-coarsened voices by creatures, once women, but now so unspeakably vide that their very breath contaminates the air, and their presence is as lontusome as that of the Chinese lepers who he rotting by inches in the wretched Mongolfan hospital. There are several American cities fully as wicked as San Fraucisco, but in them vice is concealed in by-ways and dark alleys. Here it is flaunted in the open glare of the street lamp, and its local mabitation is scarcely a block away from the chief thoroughfares. There is no attempt to cover high, I exists and brazonly asserts itself almost without check or undrance.

Mills of wooden buildings.

MILES OF WOODEN BUILDINGS. Another marked peculiarity of the city-to turn

from people to things-is the number of wooden buildings. You may walk for two miles on some of the residence streets and see no house of brick or stone. Doubtless the dread of earthquakes had something to do with this fondness for wood as building material, but the stronger motive lies in the climate, which gives an unwholesome dampness to houses with thick walls. This feature lends to many parts of the city a very cheap, unsubstantial appearance but the cunning of the architect accou plishes wonders in the costly mausions on "Non-Hill," in the Western Addition and other aristocratic quarters. The walls are covered with "siding," made in imitation of stone blocks, and when painted a light brown the filusion, at a short distance, is perfect. The great majority of the houses, lowever, are painted white, and in the Spring, after the annual painting, the city has a charming freshness-each house looking like a dainty little maiden tricked out in a clean dunity pinafore. By midsummer dust and grime have done their work, and mer dust and grime have done their work, and the house then resembles the same they maiden who has revelled in the manufacture of mud-ples and is smitched up to the eyebrows. The dust which is blown in clouds through the streets from May to November, penetrates every nook and cranny. Mingled with smoke, it hangs in a heavy haze over the lower part of the city and obscures the outlines of the bay. It settles upon the fronts of business blocks and hotels, and the dense fors of business blocks and hotels, and the dense fogs which at night come rolling in from seaward take up the work and streak the fair fragedes with grime. Thus, the Palace Hotel, originally a light gray, has been reduced to the sooty appearance of an iron foundry. foundry.

HOUSES THAT TELL OF DOMESTIC TRAGEDIES. In New-York a brown-stone mansion may fall from its first estate and be let out in hired lodgings, vetit will often wear the outward look of its ancient grandeur, and only the keen observer may detect signs of its decadence. Here, where the annual coat of paint is a necessity, neglect is betrayed with painful clearness. In many streets are houses which have been strangers to paint for half a generation. Brown and weather-worn as ancient sailors, with their old-fashioned dormer windows blinking through battered shutters, they seem to take on a human element and to typify the broken fortunes of their owners. Such a house stands in Stockton-st., rising in solitary state among a cluster of Chinese shantes and small shops. It is still imposing having been built in the model of those decayed massions about Washington-square. It was once the home of a man who owned acres of valuable city lots. Stock speculation wrecked his fortune and made him mad, and in one of the lofty chambers of this house he was found with a bullet hole through his heart. The building was transformed into a bachelor's boarding house, the upper floor, which commands a superbytew of the harbor, being titted up as a billiard-room. Then the Mongolian ide flowed around its base, the fastidious bachelors departed, and its next sea change was into a luxurious opium-smoking establishment, the curtains were always closely drawn, and only at night did the house give any sign of life. Lately the crusade against opium smoking and gambling ruined its business, and own it is deserted and its massive doors are disfigured with the house agent's placard. which have been strangers to paint for half THE MANIA FOR BAY WINDOWS.

Fully as prominent as the wooden buildings are the bay-windows that meet one on every side. Few private houses or hotels are without them, and many business blocks are bulbons with these architectural monstrosities. They break the front of all buildings, and rum the appearance of fine facades. They dwarf the big hotel of which San facades. They dwarf the big hotel of which Saa
Francisco is proud, so that one gains no idea if its
gigantic size until he looks down upon its inner
court-yard from the seventh story. Many large
boarding-houses have the entire front composed of thers of these windows. In private houses plain windows are the exception.
The reason for this singular taste is found in the
passion for sunshine which possesses all Californians.
Builders cater to this taste and the result is that a
frome with bay-windows will rent for one-third
more than one without. Ugiv as they are, they give
sunshine, light and air, and these New-York laxaries the San Franciscan reveis in without stint. He
demands ample cibow-room, and verge enough for demands ample elbow-room, and verge enough for planting his substantial feet firmly apon the soil. Fine residences are always surrounded by large lawns and flower-sardens, and this custom holds good even in the streets where land has become very valuacie, it gives to the city the took of an overgrown town, but it adds immensely to the beauty and variety of the streets and it cuts down the mortality record to a low figure.